DENOUNCING THE DRAD

Letters from the People on Parson Willis' Sermon on Fisk.

A Sweeping Rebuke to Pulpit Sensationalism, Cant and Hypocrisy.

VOX POPULI, VOX DEL.

We have received during the past week a myriad of ers from our readers touching the sermons sched last Sunday in certain churches on the mareer of Fisk, and particularly that preached by the Rev. J. S. Willis, published in last Monday's HERALD. Some of these nave been published. At ty epistles, of which we can use only a few, and among the mildest. The denunciations come and heavy. We take from them at random.

en "shocked and disgusted by the report of this reverend (?) libelier's revolting Billingsgate.

Can it be possible that of such are the kingdom of
Heaven? If so, may all the heathen gods save us
from the religion he preaches." The indignans

of your haif million readers in this city, if there be one who approves this reverened sianderer's most unchristian distribe, that man, woman, or child should buy or beg a Bible and begin the lessons of Christ again.

SALT FOR CORRUPTION. Well, here is an "Amazon" willing to hurl a lance Wills against sinners everywhere:-

for Wills against sinners everywhere:—

I contend that the reverend divine was right, and that his motive was good and timely, in thus raising his voice in warning to the young men of his church. When any great calamity, such as you have just been called to record, occurs, the press is ever ready be claime the ministers for not more boldly correcting the evil tendencies of society. But when one is found who has independence enough to severely animadvert upon the sangulary fate of a bad man, as a warning to those who may be tempted by his seeming success to follow in his footsteps, then comes the cry. "It is unchartiable," The fact is the pulpit has been sitent too long, and if it is not permitted to raise its voice in warning we must expect just such acts to record, and bid farewell to purity, right and justice. Never has there been more need of action and free expression of thought than now. These loose ideas of marriage, the isms and social depravity now existing among us, call for a powerful vindication of principles. We must let our ministers speak that the sait may be deposited at the fountain-head of the corrupt stream.

ARE WE MORAL GHOULS?

ARE WE MORAL GHOULS? is "One Who Regrets His Loss." Why did Here is "One Who Regrets His Loss." Why did Willis dare call Fisk a thief on "common rumor?"

James Fisk, Jr., was no thief; but, even if he were, what is the man who seeks to brand nim with the name? A most uncommon robber!—who fiches from the very grave itself the manule of pityling charity, and, dragging out into the glare of day the natural sins of poor, frail humanity, meanly puts all the shining virtues out of sight, and remorselessly steals (all that the dead can hope to claim) a kindly memory in the hearts of men—a fair, good name. What does he take his fellow-creatures for? Are we moral ghous, that he should drag this dead man's memory from that lowly grave, where the basest and blackest in gralitude and treachery have laid him, and dissecting a soul and character too noble, spite of all their faults, for his mean comprehension, offer the poor weaknesses and vices of the fiesh that perishes, as a feast for human envy, spite and malice to grow fat upon?

Indignant, indeed, and "F. E. H." at great length llows up the chase. He cries for A RELIGION OF LOVE.

A RELIGION OF LOVE.

Many who claim to be messengers of Him whose benediction was "good will to men," substitute damnation for their text and shut the kingdom of heaven upon men. They seem to forget that the time when men were paid \$200 a year and their wood for preaching heil-dre is past, and that the doctrine, like the salary, has become unpopular. The most awful conception of Dante, aided by the forcible illustrations of Doré, do not present such pictures of heil as hang about some of our pulpits. These graphic views of perdition might lead one to believe that those who sketch them had been near their estimation, they clearly have no attraction for the sinner who, like the devils, cry out "Why dost shou torment us belove the time?" and thus pass by. The specific of the Great Physician in his treatment of sinners was iove. We need this religion of love. The great want of the nineteenth century.

ANATHEMA! ANATHEMA! ANATHEMA! ANATHEMA!

He rings out his cry like Jonan at Nineveh. the rings out his cry like Johan at Mineven.

I, you Christian minister! It would have befit year had ye have called together your congregaand offered up prayers for the soul of
or Fisk," that he may stand some chance of
the hereafter. Who knows had he lived
allotted time God gave him he might
or repented and been prepared to
this heavenly Father a true Christian. meet his heavenly Father a true Christian, which you can never do, you hypochiel—who dare to assume the high office as the representative of God's holy writ, and thus to defame a man deprived of life in such an unnatural manner. Ohi my brothers and sisters, all of ye who have hitherto listened to the teachings of this worm, if you would prepare to be judged hereafter, if ye would leave this world in the true Christian lath, turn from him; and if ye wish your children should join ye hereafter keep them from him; teach them to fice from him as a Destilence.

Small charity may Willis deserve, and little does he get. The motives even of reverend gentlemen will be questioned as they question those of the dead. "Money" comes with a hard, metallic, sinisdead. "Mouse ter jingle, to ask his UGLY QUERY,

I would like to know if it is a fact that a relative of Mr. stokes approached this very highly respectable elergyman and "palmed" him for "prejudicing the mind of his congregation against Mr. Fisk, as to might do some good coming on the trial of Stokes;" and did this same relative go to the Rev. Kempshall, of Elizabeth, N. J., and tell him that he would make it all right if he just could say a few indirect words in favor of Stokes, which this pious preacher did to his heart's content last Sunday? STOLEN THUNDER.

The very rhetoric used in vilifying the defunct is

Masuspected, and "Sir J. T. d'Glow" (arole de nom de piume) strongly avers:—

Without doubt he studied early and late to produce that marvellous sermon, borrowing its beauties from authors which, in this fast age, he supposes to be little read and soon forgotten. Most persons must have discovered that the euphony and style of composition were copied from that celebrated "Character of Nanoleon," by Phillips, the Irish barrister, as found among the speeches of Irish orators.

Parsons devold of wit and covered that the

Parsons devoid of wit and originality rather than censure deserve our sympathy. I shall, therefore, be less severe than I otherwise should, and merely advise Mr. Willis when he undertakes anything of the kind in the future to cover his tracks. LO! THE DISSENTER!

See! they trample on the very cloth of his order. "Justice" is a bigot, as his few bitter lines will tell, and therefore most unjust-a poor commentator on

these hot tea and halicityah men who praise the Lord and eat muthis deserve all they are getting from their uncalled for remarks last Sunday about poor Fisk. Dissenters have much in their line to learn, and I am sorry that they all take after their father, the first dissenter, viz., the Devil, who is from the beginning, &c. REPENT, WILLIS, REPENT.

"W" holds out the lamp to the dirt-flinging

zealot. There are hopes even for Willis.

I ask you to profit "by some of the examples he I ask you to profit "by some of the examples he has left you," "Be not too wise in your own conceit," for the time may come when you "will be put out of the synagogue, and whosoever killeth you may think he doeth God service." But "jet not your heart be troubled," but endeavor in the future to be more charitable to others and make yourself more worthy of the Church you represent, and may it be a solace to inquiring pity when standing beside your lieless form to know that you are not one of the "worst of the disciples of Christ." Man of God, it will only be a short time, a little while, before you will be called upon to meet that "wile scorpion" before the bar of God, there to render an account of the words you have uttered against one who has never raised hand or voice against you. What account will you render there? What excuse will you offer there? May God in His mercy spare you, and when He calls you from earth may you be well prepared to enter in the joys of our Lord.

Another frightpul example.

"Nameless" is a sardonic foe of reverend de-mers of the dead. They need not search for dead Fisks while they have a murderer in their ranks. Watson, the wife-killer, is held up and shaken at

Against next Sunday I hope the parsons will ave a more suitable subject to lecture on, and on which they may tell more truth. They can easily ind a subject by referring to the HERALD of last lenday, in which there is given a full account of low a parson in England beat out his wife's brains, and stowed away her remains in a common packing ase ordered by him purposely for the occasion. If

the faults of those four parsons were printed in large letters on their forcheads probably they would hide their heads with shame and not venture in the pulpits to mangle the name and memory of Fisk.

pulpits to mangle the name and memory of Pisk.

A PLRA FOR THE VILIPIER.

Not all denunciation, says "Eureka." He cries for justice, though rual castum. He says of Fisk:—

What his character has been his life has shown; his acts speak for themselves, and no one having any moral rectitude whatever can for a moment stand up in his defence. It is a lamentable state for society to be in, when a minister of the Gospel cannot warn his congregation against following in the lootsteps of one who had acquired notoriety by the sacrince of principle. A public man is in a certain sense public property. If good, we can endeavor to imitate him; if bad, not blind our eyes to his evils, but hold him up as a solemn warning to others, that they may not go and do likewise, it is not defaming an individual's character to narrate facts in his life, so that we may draw lessons of instruction from them, in order that those around us may profit thereby. I therefore think that the press has no right to accuse a man of standering another, so long as he keeps within the bounds of truth. "Let justice bedone, though the heavens should fall,"

WHO IS HE?

"A Constant Reader" is revengeful. The divines who dragged the passions of Fisk out of their grave are stabbed at under the cover of anonymousgrave are stabbed at under the cover of anonymousness. Saintliness, he claims, is often a mask, too.

Let one of those who wrote the Fisk biasphemy furn back a few pages in his life's history and scan the pages well. Let the stone be cast at him. One of the writers forgot how, under the garbol friendship for the poor, desoate widow in his congregation, who had a very beautiful daughter, who, with his bland and flattering speeches, did all he could to entice her to become his mistress, and was discovered in his villany and retreated to Europe for his health, and paid the poor woman's expenses to leave this city and go hence, so as to save his good name, though his devoted wife and children though him perfection. Fisk was but thirty-seven; this hypoortic was nearly fifty. He was a minister and, of course, this carnal feeling must be overlooked in those divines. I would finish by saying to this devout Christian the following text:—"The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness."

A METHODIST REPROACHETH HIS BRETHREN. "A Plain Member of the Methodist Épiscopal Church" is scandalized and hides his face behind the tomb of the sainted Wesley in shame of Brother

"bears."

I had hoped that none of our denomination would lay aside the dignity of their calling as ministers of the meek and lowly Jesus so far as to mention in the pulpit aught concerning him so suddenly removed from our midst. Can we speak of him in Mr. Willis' view of things? I fear we are not, as an entire whole, clear of the fill-gotten gains he dwells upon. Can we claim exemption from the profits of the speculation of the man so fearfully denounced? To our shame be it said, a Methodist elevated him to the rank of "bull" or "bear" on 'Change. No one can deny that his former friend and partner is one of the most wealthy and generous donors in our Church. And did none of the dead man's speculative genius help enrich the founder and patron of the Drew College? Therefore is not Mr. Willis censuring his own people? Are we clear of guilt? Can we afford to brand with his my a man's name, and yet berhaps indirectly accept and rejoice over the gain so openly avowed to be stolen by one wno represents the party benefited by that theft?

To me it appears a degrading, not an ennobling act, to bring

A DRUMMOND LIGHT

to bear upon the fallings of a fellow mortal after

A DRUMMOND LIGHT
to bear upon the fallings of a fellow mortal after
he has been called to the presence of his Maker.
Let the pure and the good be held up to public
view, and our people taught to love God and a holy
life, because of their beauty and purity. Our work
is plain, to preach the Gospel of Christ to a dying
world; to find subjects that will draw, not repei,
those for whom the Saviour died. In fact, we need

HE LIBELS THE GOSPEL.

"William Hill" adds to the mountain or condemnation heaped on the wretched Willis: hation heaped on the wretched Willis:—
As a sensational trade of sanctimonious vitoperation, the effort of Mr. Willis was a success. As a
Christian dissertation on a life and character both
beyond the range of his conception and the grasp
of his intellect, it was a failure. But, as a practical
repudiation of the virtue of Christian charity, it was
simply an outrage against the Lord, and a libel on
this Gospel.

A MODERN MARC ANTONY'S ORATION.

"N. A. Bass" has a savage hate of fanatics, with a specious spice of that Roman's rhetoric who came

Clergymen, laymen, countrymen, ponder on the majestic, not to say magnanimous, spirit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; let his words to the persecutors of an humble, contribe woman sink deep into your hearts—"Let him who is without sin cast the first stope."

into your hearts—"Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

If it is a misfortune to have self-constituted religious teachers riot upon and vilify private character, regardless of truth or justice the moment its guardian is laid low, then Fisk was unfortunate in not having been a brazen pillar in the Church which openly trims and bids for such support instead of what it evidently regards the "finmsy foundation of humility." Let us thank God and take courage in the reflection that we are to be judged by Him and not by bigoted, prejudiced fanatics. Perhaps Mr. Fisk was not as wise as Solomon; possibly not so cruel as David; certainly not so discreet as those canting hypocrites who parade their virtuous claims, but whose vices are screened from the world until by accumulated weight they burst upon and shock the community.

THE LITTLE MOUND AT BRATTLEBORO'. THE LITTLE MOUND AT BRATTLEBORO'.

'Chase" joins in the denunciation with a gentle

Fisk's life shows he was void of hypocrisy, and in that particular some of his defamers probably have the advantage. In his discourse on Sunday the divine, after exhausting his wrath—meanly, contemptibly and cowardly—upon the dead, re-marked, "I remember he has passed that bourne whence no traveller returns." Here I cease to follow him; here I seave him to the nuture and to God," The magnanimity of Mr. Willis is apparent, and doubtless the many friends of the late Mr. Fisk will The magnanimity of Mr. Willis is apparent, and doubtiess the many friends of the late Mr. Fisk will appreciate it; but one cannot nelp feeling that he would fain pursue him further. Had Mr. Willis known more about the subject of his discourse; it he had considered Mr. Fisk, from good and evil report, and not altogether from the evil, he would not have perpetrated his cowardly assault, but would have allowed his remains to peacefully return to the dust, from whence he rose. The reverend gentleman cervainly could not have been present when the remains were uncovered for the last time to the view of the public and seen the big tears trickle down the worn cheeks of stalwart men—eloquent tribute to the memory of him upon whom they gazed for the last time—or he would not have said that Mr. Fisk slept in an unmourned grave. That little mound in the quiet cemetery at Brattleboro will become a hallowed spot in the memory of those who knew him well enough to know the bright traits which existed in his character and those who have partaken of his indiscriminating charity.

A woman's pity.

Even a lady's "Charity" is disgusted at the way the Methodist divine treated Fisk's memory.

A man speaks thus who knew Mr. Fisk:—

A man speaks thus who knew Mr. Fisk :-A man speaks thus who knew Mr. Fisk:—

"As a Chriztian minister I sought prayerfully to benefit his soul," or which, he tells us, "I had hopes more than for that of the Pharisee." All honor to Mr. Flagg for his kindly heart and gentle ulterances. Evidently he at least has not forgotten that of all the virtues "the greatest of these is charity." Neither has the New York Herald forgotten it. Ever ready to side with the oppressed and weak, it has shown frue Christian charity and a noble generosity in its judgment of this murdered man. To that generosity and charity I appeal for the insertion of this poor defence of the otherwise defenceless dead. There must have been much good in him to win so much affection, such warm sympathy and pity for his death. Perhaps, as John Hay says,

"Ite warn't no saint—but at judgment

He warn't no saint—but at Judgment
I'd stand my chance with Jim
'Longstde o'

lie warn't no saint—but at judgment
I'd stand my chance with Jim
'Longstteo' some plous gendlemen
As wouldn't shake hands with him.

To me the deceased was a stranger. I think
I have only seen tim once. Like all the
world I marveiled at his wonderful career, laughed
at his folines, admired his ornihant talent and success; but undoubtedly there are those to whom he
was a friend, a benefactor, a comforter, a biessing;
these have sore cause "to mourn the dimming of one
staining stair," and in their names I plead for nim.

A WOMAN'S REMONSTRANCE.

"K. G. B." is no lover of Pharisees. They would
not have borne prosperity as he did. They did not

not have borne prosperity as he did. They did not give him a helping hand while he lived. It will be noticed that neither of the ladies was acquainted

noticed that neither of the ladies was acquainted personally with Fisk:—
I do not purpose to screen or palliate in any degree the faults, and, may be, sins, of him who is not present in the flesh to defend himself; but i nave always been taught to beheve that a stab in the back was, of all modes of attack, the most cowardly. Why did not some of these saintly divines (?) attempt during his life, which they now appear so very familiar what, to rescue him from the torments which in their moments of feverish exaltation they seem to revei in believing are in reserve for him.

From my earnestness in this matter it might be prosimed that I was personally interested in the subject of attack; but my eyes have looked upon the man but twice. I only plead for aim as embodying a principle. He may have been as bad as the clergy would make him, but I doubt it. Errors he committed—who has not? Faults a thousand he may have had—who has not them quadrupled? Sins, too—who have none?

HITTING THE WRONG MAN. It may be opportune here to notice that some

low rowdy, who believed himself a plucky fellow, wrote a threatening letter to the Rev. Samuel B. Willis, of this city, who is not the Willis of the plasphemy at all. The latter may be a vain-glorious empiric of the Gospel, but the writer of the note in question is a coward and a bisckguard.

A SUMMING UP.
We conclude our extracts with one from a letter of Colonel J. G. Dualey to a friend sent us for publication, and now we nope that Mr. Willis will see that this empty malice over a new-made grave is

ber what the gentie Irving says of the grave of an enemy, and "the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him."

The death of James Pisk was as tragical as his life had been singular and comical. He certainly possessed remarkable powers of intellect to fill so large a space in the public mind at the early age of thirty-seven. Destitute alike of morality or shame, he appeared to take a strange delight in freely exposing all the weaker and viter parts of his nature to the public.

thirty-seven. Destricte alike of mornity or shame, he appeared to take a strange delight in freely exposing all the weaker and viler parts of his nature to the public.

More than a match for the shrewdest, most unprincipled and experienced financiers of Boston or New York, he fell before the blandishments of a woman he knew to be alike destitute of virtue, honesty or morality. But we should not judge too harshiy of James Fisk. He was but the creature of circumstances—a legitimate fruit of the state of public and private morality existing when he began his career. He found Legislatures corrupt and he purchased then; he found a large part of society fond of vulgar display, dash and barbaric magnificence, and he gratified the taste of that portion of society. How much lurther he could have gone on in this course, if the assassin's builet had not suddenly put a stop to it, no one can tell; but the closing scenes of his death-bed condoned for much of the way wardness of his life. When he knew that death was inevitable, with as much coolness as he would have given an order to one of his subordmates, he dictated his will, making no foolish or irivolous bequests, but giving the bulk of his vast estate to his wife. He made ample provision for his aged parents and sister, and munificently remembered the children of those who had befriended him when he needed friends. Let the mantle of charity cover his sins—and may it be long before his counterpart appears to dazzle and vex 'ne world again.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

reau of Statistics, is in press, and contains state-ments of our foreign trade for the month of September, 1871, and the nine months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1870, The following synopsis of its contents we are en-abled to lay before our readers through the courtesy

Periods,	Imports,	Domestic Exports (Specie Values.)	Foreign Exports.	
Month ended September 30, 1871	\$48,725,819	\$38,226,463	82,199,33	
Month ended September 30, 1870	41,690,031	26,732,462	1,974,68	
Nine months ended Sep- tember 30, 1871	456,062,860	388,133,609	11,979,8	
Nine months ended Sep- tember 30, 1870	374,036,995	328,117.375	28,168,00	

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse September 30, 1871, was \$64,395,227, against \$51,065,252, September 30, 1870. Allowing for the excess in warehouse September 30, 1871, months ended September 30, 1871, exceed the domestic and foreign exports to the amount of \$32.616,398. For the same period of 1870 the imports exceeded the exports \$22,751,585.

The relative values of the imports and exports, which consist of merchandise and of specie and budion, respectively, during the nine months ended September 30, 1871, were as follows:—

Articles.	Imports.	Domestic Exports (Specie Values).	Foreign Exports.
Merchanise	15,258,321 IDED SEPT #355,427,853	56.777,985 EMBER 30, \$271,003,607	10,920,52 1870, \$12,664,54
The comparative a trade, imported and foreign vessels, and is during the nine mont	exported a cars and	in Amer	can and

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

rican | \$120,887,934 \$129,981,823 \$11,328,567

righ | 251,132,797 | 235,965,714 | 11,431,155

, &c | 3,216,254 | 1,390,535 | 808,273 From the above tables it appears that of the total

From the above tables it appears that of the total amount of our foreign commerce carried in vessels over sixty-nine per cent was carried in foreign vessels for the nine months ended September 30, 1871, against sixty-five per cent for the corresponding period of 1870.

The number and tonage of the American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the tweive months ended September 30, 1871, were as follows:

Vessele.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Ton.
American	10,779 18,854	3,556,452 5,569,863	10,335 18,759	
Total	29,633	9,126,315	29,094	9,001,481
TWELVE MONTH	S ENDED	SECTEM		1870.
American		3,778,818 6,615,198	10,824 19,451	3,882,019 6,628,066
Total	30,276	10.294,016	30,275	10,460,078

quarter was 125,88s, of whom 73,445 were males and 52,443 females; 33,834 were cabin and 92,054 other than cabin passengers. Of the total number arrived 19,135 were citizens of the United States returning from abroad, and 7,894 were foreigners not intending to remain in the United States, leaving the number of actual immigrants 98,859, of whom 56,827 were males and 42,032 females; 22,520 were under fifteen years of age, 63,562 inteen and under lorty, 12,777 lorty and upward. The total deaths on the years were 63.

lorty, 12,777 lorty and upward. The total deaths on the voyage were 68.

Of the total number of immigrants there arrived at New York 70,416; Huron, Mich, 7,570; Boston, 7,075; Passamaguody, Me., 6,201; Baltimore, 2,643; San Francisco, 2,013.

The nationalities of the immigrants were:—Great Britain, 24,281; Ireland, 14,633; Germany and Austria, 30,650; Sweden, Norway and Denmark, 9,641; France, 2,006; Switzerland, 585; Spain and Portugat, 182; Italy, 593; Holiand, 288; Belgium, 33; Russia and Ioland, 634; other countries of Europe, 103; Coma and Japan, 1,996; Africa, 14; British North American provinces, 11,824; Mexico, 145; South America, 36; West indies, 306; all other countries, 1,006.

America, 36; West indies, 305; all other countries, 1,006,
The occupations were as follows:—Artists 18; bakers, 225; blacksmiths, 446; butchers, 210; carpenters and jomers, 1,163; clergymen, 117; clerks, 642; engineers, 205; larmers, 9,531; jeweliers, 108; laborers, 178; lawyers, 30; mariners, 374; masons, 453; mechanics (not specified), 1,726; merchanis, 2,234; miners, 165; painters, 191; physicians, 55; seamstresses, 107; servanis, 2,311; shoemakers, 210; taliors, 480; leachers, 31; weavers, 239; all other occupations, 2,770; occupations not specified (chiefly women and chidren), 3,356; without occupation (chiefly women and chidren), 51,282.
The immigration statements are followed by statistics of the products of the American fisheries, produce of forests of Maine, guano from American islands, and trade between New York and San Francisco via the Islamus of Panama.
In addition to the usual comparative monthly summaries, this number contains comparative tables showing the total imports from and total exports to the various foreign countries for each of the thirteen fiscal years from 1859 to 1871, also the total imports and exports of specie and bullion for the same period. For comparison and reference these tables will be found of great utility.
The report also contains an account of the origin of the German Zoliverein, or customs union, embracing statistics of the area, population, trade and revenue of the same. This is followed by a review of the trade of Belgium for 1868, 1869 and 1870, and valuable telegraphic statistics relative to Switzeriand from 1852 to 1870, follow.

THE WAYS OF WHITLEY.

Transforming an Honest Man Into a Rogne

To answer a charge impeaching his character Detective Patrick C. Smith, of the Newark (N. J.) police force, received a summons from the Court at Albany one day last week. "Pat" has twice been on the police force under different police adminis trations. While the commission was in vogue he had unlimited leave of absence, without pay, and had unlimited leave of absence, without pay, and turned his time to account by accepting a position in Colonel Whitley's secret service, directly under Mr. Ichaood C. Nettleship. It seems that in order to completely "make away" with one Leonard F. Clar., a leading light in a gang of "queer" operators, "Pat" found it necessary to become a "queer" character himself. He purchased a quantity of the stuff and then arrested the seller. Clark's gang had neretofore baffled all attempts to entrap teem. Another of the gang has since been captured, and in order to try and save himself told some ugly stories about Pat Pat proceeded to Albany, accompanied by Chief Glasby, ex-Aderman G. H. Brown, P. H. Rojers, Lieutenant M. J. Kirwin, Mr. Henry Wamboold and Detective I. C. Nettleship, and answered the compliant impeacing his reputation. The persons named all combined in saying that Pat was a model of truth and uprightness. He was released and the real counterfeiters sentenced to State Prison.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort returned from Albany on Friday evening, and was at his office yesterday. He was beset with office-seekers, but, instead of employing more men, he is contemplating a further reduction of the number of employes. Yesterday he discharged Mr. Peter Masterson, contract clerk under Mr. William M. Tweed, and appointed Mr. William H. Barker in his place. The latter has been associated for a number of years past in the management of the Parks with Mr. Yan Mark. THE COURTS.

Decision in Admiralty-The New York Printing Company in Bankruptcy-A Habeas Corpus Case-Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY.

A Collision Case Decided.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company
vs. The Steaming J. H. Gautier and the Schooner vs. The Steaming J. H. Gautier and the Schooner Herbert Manton; and James R. Bennett and James R. Bennett, Jr., vs. The Steaming J. H. Gautier and the Schooner Herbert Manton.—Yesterday Judge Biatchford rendered his decision in the above entitled suit. The libeliants in the first suit, as owners of the canal boat Gettysburg, and the libeliants in the second suit, as owners of the cargo of coal laden on board of said canal boat, bring these suits, each of them, against the steaming J. H. Gautier and the schooner Herbert Manton to recover damages for the total loss of the canal boat and her cargo through a collision which occurred between the canal boat and the schooner on the 28th of November, 1811, between mine and ten o'clock A. M., off the steamous wharf at Astoris, L. L., a short distance above the upper end of Biackwell's Island. The canal boat was at the time in low of the steaming, being lashed to the port side of the steaming. The tide at the time was the last of the flood. The schooner went through Hell Gate, from the eastward rounded Hallest's Point, and was proceeding with a view to enter the channel between Blackwell's Island and Long Island when she came into collision, stern on, with the port side of the canal boat and her cargo were totally lost.

Judge Blatchford recites the main facts as they

doing so."

Finally, the Judge says:—"There must be a decree for the hieliants in each suit against the tug, with costs, with a reference to a commissioner to ascertain the damages: and the libel must be dismissed in each suit as to the schooner, with costs.

F. Scudder and R. D. Benedict for the libeliants; W. R. Beete and Charles Donohue for the tug; E. H. Owen and E. L. Owen for the schooner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY. The New York Printing Company.

Before Judge Blatchford.

We have already stated in the Herald that efforts have been made to throw the affairs of the New York Printing Company into bankruptcy. On the 11th of the present month Edward H. Tracey, executor, and Laura S. Taylor, executrix, of the late James B. Taylor, filed a petition in bank-ruptcy against the New York Printing Company, alleging that they are creditors of the said company, a corporation duly and properly organized under the laws of the State of New died in this city on the 22d of August, 1870, and that, as his executor and executrix, they are the died in this city on the 22d of August, 1870, and that, as his executor and executirx, they are the holders and owners of a promissory note, by which the New York Printing Company promised to pay to the order of James B. Taylor in five years from January 1, 1865, the sum of \$1,000, with interest. The note was delivered to Taylor by the New York Printing Company for value, and after it matured payment was demanded, but no payment was made, and the Printing Company are now claimed to be indebted to the petitioners to that amount. The petitioners further say that the Printing Company suffered and permitted a judgment to be taken against them in the Superior Court of this city for \$100, 200 86 by the Ocean National Bank, and allowed the Sheriff to levy upon the property of the Printing Company under an execution issued by the Ocean Bank, with the intent of giving the bank a preference over other creditors, and for the purpose of deteating the bankruptcy act. The Sheriff proceeded to sell property of the Printing Company to the amount of \$50,000 to Joan F. Trow, but has not yet consummated the sale, although has threatened to do so. In the State Court Judge Barbour had issued a temporary lajunction restraining the Sheriff from selling the property. This, however, was vacated; but before any result could flow from such vacation proceedings were commenced in the United States Court in Bankruptcy against the New York Printing Company put in an answer to the petition, denying the alleged act of bankruptcy and demanding a trial by the Court.

The New York Printing Company put in an answer to the petition, denying the alleged act of bankruptcy and demanding a trial by the Court.

When the case was called on yesterday, before Judge Blatchlord, counsel for the Printing Company made a tender of the payment of the dead, with interest, amounting to \$1,500; but counsel for the petitioners refused this offer, on the ground that its acceptance might be considered a preference in violation of the rights of other creditors.

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lation of the rights of other creditors.

This being so the Court decided that the proceedings should go on in the regular way, and an order was accordingly entered reterring the case to a United States Commissioner to take testimony on the point in controversy and report to the Court. Juage Blatchford had issued an injunction restraining the Sheriff from seiling the property of the New York Printing Company. A motion to vacate this injunction was partly argued, and finally it went over to Monday, when the argument will be resumed.

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ANOTHER PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY AGAINST THE NEW YORK PRINTING COMPANY.

Mr. John E. Devim has also filed a petition in bankruptcy against the New York Printing Company. His claim is on a promissory note for \$1,000, with interest. When this case was mentioned to the Court yesterday counsel for the Printing Company stated that they were ready to pay the debt; but as in the other petition the offer was not accepted. The order to show cause why the Printing Company should not be declared bankrupt on the petition of Mr. Devlin is returnable next Saturday. In the course of the above proceedings it was stated there was every reason to expect that, on the winding up of the affairs of the Ocean Bank, there would be assets enough to pay every dollar of its indebtedness. If this be so it will prove to be very agreeable intelligence to the depositors of that establishment.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Alleged Concealment of Assets.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Charles S. Stocker.—The defendant was one of the firm of Stocker, Bentley & Co., whose affairs were put into bankruptcy in Conwith having, in New York, concealed assets, the property of the firm, for the purpose of preventing them going into the hancs of the assignee. Yesterday the Commissioner rendered his decision, holding the defendant to await the action of the Grand lury in equal to \$1,500 pc.

Selling Unstamped Cigars. Before Commissioner Shields. The United States vs. Jumquard and Nichola. The defendants, who are Spaniards, were neld to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of selling cigars which were not stamped.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Alleged Sentence Upon the Wrong Plea. Before Judge Ingraham.

Thomas Ringold was committed some time since, in the Special Sessions, by Judge Dowling. He was brought jesterday before this Court on a writ of habeas corpus and his discharge asked, on the ground that he entered a plea of not guilty, ground that he entered a piea of not guilty, but that the sentence was for a piea of guilty. The Judge said he could not go behind the Court record, but suggested that the case be brought before the Supreme Court, General Term, where full inquiry could be made into the facts. Whether judges are "hard of hearing." or otherwise, this kind of error is said to be frequently made.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions Atwood vs. Korn .- Motion denied, with \$10 costs

schuyler vs. Stevens .- Motion to vacate attach ment denied, with leave to renew upon further papers upon payment of \$10 costs. (See opinion.) Coupling vs. Lawrence et al.—Report confirmed. Michelbacker vs. Stool.—Reieree's lees allowed at

Raymond vs. Wililams.—Motion granted without prejudice to a motion to change place of trial for the non-residence of witnesses after issue joined. (see 7 Howard, 556.)

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. By Judge Loew. Schayler vs. Stevens.—Motion to vacate attach-Upton et al. vs. Bedion.—See memorandum. Gorth vs. Ballman.—See memorandum. By Judge Robinson. In the platter of Ruchard H. Dowling vs. B

ing. - Motion that Hills and Wakeman, as assignor of claim, par the costs denied with \$10 costs.

Decisions.

By Judge Barlow.

hill.—Motion denied. Percy vs. Brown.-Motion granted Clark vs. Batger.—Order granted.
Graves vs. Wood.—Same.
Gude vs. Marx.—Motion denied.
Holt vs. Will.—Motion to open default granted.
Horstman vs. Miller.—Order granted.
Pittir vs. Philips.—Motion for new trial granted.
Thurman vs. Wicks.—Order granted.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Busy Day-Daring Robbery in Franklin Street-How to Obtain Ninety Reams of Paper-Burglars at Work in Broadway-A Dishonest Domestic-Ten Dollars for Thirty-five.

Business at the above Court was somewhat lively esterday, although the great majority of cases

appeared about eleven o'clock against a youth named Charles Smith, whom he charged with having robbed him of property to the value of in the morning he saw some one looking out through the window over the nail door. The party, seeing that he was discovered, a once jumped down and ran back in the store, Mr. Carpenter opened the door, and on entering saw Smith jump down the hatchwaya distance of about eighteen feet-and make his and, being somewhat more fleet of foot than the young thief, came up with him at the corner of Howard street and Broadway. Smith was turned louse, where he was locked up for the time being Mr. Carpenter returned to his store, and, on making taken away one piece of cassimere, one piece of beaver, two pieces of English seitsia, one piece of American stelsia and two pieces of cloth-all of the value of \$221. Judge Hogan heard the complaint and locked Smith up in default of \$5,000 ball. FALSE PRETENCES.

Mr. Alired Nims on the 15th of the present month went to the paper warehonse of George H. Perkins, No. 84 Duane street, and stated to Mr. Perkins that he had been sent by Mr. Emil Hess, an old customer of his, with a request that Mr. Perkins should send him ninety reams of paper, the value of which is \$81. Believing Nims' statement to be true, Mr. Perhimself saw that it was loaded on the truck. Arrived at Hess' place the driver was met by Nims, who directed him to unload the paper and leave it on the sudewalk, and when this was done signed Mr. Hess' name to the receipt book. As soon as the drayman had gone out of sight Nims called another truck and had the paper carried to parts as yet unknown. When the bill was sent to Mr. Hess Mr. Ferkins was quietly informed by that gentleman that he had not seen the paper, did not order the paper, and therefore would not, of course, pay for the paper. After diligent search the urbane and suave Nims was found, and he now lies in a cell at the Tombs, by order of Judge Hogan.

A CHECK PORGER. himself saw that it was loaded on the truck. Ar-

lies in a cell at the Tombs, by order of Judge Hogan.

A CHECK PORGER.

Frederick Henrick, an insurance broker, of 76

First avenue, becoming hard pressed for funds with which to meet sundry butcher, tailor and bar bills, resorted to the expedient of lorging the name of G. F. Duerholz & Co., of No. 8 Cedar street, to a check drawn on the St. Nicholas Bank for \$35. After preparing with great care, this scrap of paper he took it to John Tisch, of 36 Maiden lane, and requested John to cash it. This Mr. Tisch decined to do, whereupon Henrick asked him to loan him \$10 till the next morning, keeping the check in the meantime as security. Mr. Tisch assented to this and handed over the desired amount. The next morning came, but Frederick Henrick did not, and after waiting a day or two Mr. Tisch took the check to the bank for the purpose of having it cashed, and was there informed that the signature was not genuine. Yesterday Mr. Tisch succeeded in effecting Henrick's arrest, and in the atternoon Judge Hogan succeeded in effecting the same individual's confinement in the Tomos.

Michael Syden and Thomas Riley, the former residing at 1,249 Broadway, entered the store of James Wren, 1,244 Broadway, on the night of Friday last, by means of skeleton keys, and stole therefrom eighteen pairs of shoes and four pairs of boots, all of the value of \$200. About hall-past eleven o'clock of the same night Officer Hughes observed a carriage being drived through Worth street under rather suspicious circumstances, and upon halling it found both Syden and Kenter the Box and the property of Mr. Wren inside. The two prisoners were locked up in default of bail.

ated at the Court of General S

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

An Associate of Quantrell Elegally Arrested in Louisiana and Taken Away in Chains-Discovery of the Mistake and His Refease at St. Louis-The Remarkable History of

the Man as Told by Himself.
Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19, 1872.
Alexander Manning, representing himself to be a Deputy Sheriff of Carroll Parish, Louisiana, and nother man, giving the name of Laddy, arrived here yesterday from Lake Providence, La., having in charge Harry Freeman, whom they allege is a burgiar and murderer and was an assoctate of Quantrell in the Lawrence (Kansas) massacre during the war, and for whom, they state, the Governor of Missouri offered \$5,000 reward. They left their prisoner with Chief McDonough during the day, saying they expected the Sheriff of Atchison county to come and take him. Not having any authenticated papers Chief McDonough suspected something wrong and visited the pris and found him parbarously ironed. He ordered the removal of the shackles and heard his story, from which he (McDonough) believed that the man had removal of the snackies and heard his story, from which ne (McDonough) believed that the man had been kidnapped, and refused to deliver him to his captors until they produced properly authenticated

been kidnapped, and refused to deliver him to his captors until they produced properly authenticated papers.

To-day Chester Harding applied for a writ of hancas corpus, and Freeman was brought before Judge Ewing and discharged, his captors failing to show cause why he was arrested. The manwhose real name is J. W. Thurman—states that he was drugged in Lake Providence some ten days ago, and when he came to his senses jound himself on board a steamer, loaded down with irons, and on his way to Missouri.

It appears from the man's own statement and from the statement of others who knew him, that he was a Union scout and spy during the war and rendered valuable service to the federal cause. He served under General Harding, who was his counsel to-day; also under General Rosecrans and others in this department. It is further stated by those cognizant of the facts, that he 1864 he was tried by a mintary court marked at St. Joseph, convicted of seven different murders and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the Alton Pententiary, from which he was pardoned after nine months' imprisonment.

onment.

Die was one of the original Kansas "rediegs," and is said to have been one of quantreh's gang while acting as a federal spy. He was much in rebel camps, and fought and was wounded in their ranks. He was captured by Union soldiers on one occasion, tried as a spy and sentenced to be hanged, but was pardoned by the President through the intercession of General Harding, to whom he had always been true.

After the war he was sent to the Missouri Penitentary for passing counterfeit money, but was par-

thary for passing counterfeit money, but was par-doned by the Governor after serving two years. Since then he has been fiving in Louisiana and Missince then he has been fiving in Louisiana and Mis-sissippi. By his own story and statements he is or has been a most desperate viliain, and but for the lilegal manner in which he was prought here would nave been neid. He attributes his arrest to some of Quantren's men living in Louisiana, who, he says, were arraid he would expose them, and took this way of getting rid of him.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PEETH AMBOY, N. J. A Large Factory Burned Down-Loss About Thirty Thousand Dollars.
On Friday morning early the extensive fire-brick

and pipe manufactory of Crossman & Co., located on the banks of the Raritan River, near the Perth Amboy boundary line, was discovered to be on fire by the wife of the superintendent, be on fire by the wife of the superintendent, Mr. A. R. Smith. The workmen resident in the vicinity were quickly summoned to the scene, but the lack of any proper fire apparatus rendered their efforts uscless to stay the fire. They, however, saved a goodly lot of lumber and a new building in course of erection. The lactory works were razed to the ground, involving the loss of an eighty horse-power engine and the other machinery. The loss will not fall lar short of \$30,000, about half of which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery. A joint stock company owned the groperty. THE TWO GRAND JURIES.

Discharge of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury and Judge Bedford's Jury Alone in Its Glory.

Review of the Situation by Judge Ingranam-He Pitches Into the Press and Defends Himself, His Court and His Grand Jury from the Aspersions Cast Upon Them.

Judge Ingraham astonished everybody, yesterday

by the discharge of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. As is well known, a feeling somewhat akin to bitter rivalry engendered itself between the Grand Jury of this Court and that of the Court of General Sessions. The press took up changes in the judicial warfare, and, of course, added fuel to the fiames. It was boldly declared that the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury was prolonging it session beyond all precedent, and it was char that the motive therefor was not w ders against the law, but to shield certai criminals of high degree and prevent exposu ment that their crimes merited. In words, it was declared to be a "Ring" Grand Jury, acting in direct antagonism to Judge Bedford's Grand Jury, whose efforts, it is alleged, have been and still are specially directed toward criminals in high places. From the stand taken by Judge Ingraham and his Grand Jury 18 was believed that neither would back down, but that the Court would continue its session and the jury its sittings as long as the other Judge and the other jury "over the way" kept up their joint labors. But Judge Ingraham has at length, however, succumbed, discharged his Grand Jury, sent them to their homes and business, and left the field entirely to the occupation and operation of Judge Bedford and his jury. The occasi however, was not to be allowed to pass without a lew words from the Judge before formally discharging them. He yesterday addressed them

JUDGE INGRAHAM'S VALEDICTORY.

In discharging you, gentlemen, from any further attendance on the Court. I think it is due to you to state that I do so with the thanks of the Court for your attention to the public business. You have attended to that ousiness under very peculiar circumstances; you have been abused and villided up some portion of the press; you have been called an interior Grand Jury, a bogus Grand Jury, a minerior Grand Jury, a bogus Grand Jury, a sing Grand Jury; you have been charged with continuing to act in an unprecedented manner and for wrong purposes; and these charges have been accompanied with threats by some portion of the press, if you were not discharged. All such charges, if you were not discharged in the miner of your employment you have been called to pass upon a large number of cases; you have found a large number of indictments, some of them of importance and difficulty, and of those indictments a large number of indictments some of them of importance and difficulty, and of those indictments a large number have been disposed of by the Court. This is not the first time that a Grand Jury or this Court have remained in session more than a month, although it has been said to be

dictments a large number have been disposed of by the Court. This is not the first time that a Grand Jury of this Court have remained in session more than a month, although it has been said to be AN UNFRECEDENTED THING.

During the last year the same thing occurred, during the year previous it occurred, and I think for several years, as I am informed by the Clerk, it has been usual to commune the Grand Jury for the purpose of disposing of business for a longer period than a month. You have oeen continued for two or three weeks longer than a month, and the read son of it was a

PRESSURE OF BUSINESS

upon us. It seems to be forgotten that it is the duty of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to see that the prison is emptied before its discharge, as far as can be with the means it has in its power. I have been endeavoring to do that as far as I could, and I think I may say you have been endeavoring to do that as far as I could, and I think I may say for have been endeavoring to do that as far as you could. We have not been able to succeed. In addition to all this, your duties have been increased by

THE ELECTION CASES,
which have called for your examination—not, as has been said, because it was necessary you should do it, but because it was necessary they should be tried in this Court and they could not be tried elsewhere. I should not have rejerred to the subject at this time except for the purpose of making an explicit denial of these charges which have been made both in regard to yourselves and to me.

It is not true
THAT THIS COURT HAS BEEN CONTINUED THAT THIS COURT HAS BEEN CONTROL OF PUBLIC OF ANY purpose of ther than the disobarge of public business, and it is not true that there ever has been any disposition on the part of this Court to Intereive with any other Grand Jury whatever. It has always been my intention to give any other Grand always been my intention to give any other Grand

press have charged upon me a delicerate statement of

A DELIBERATE PALSEHOOD
in Court in regard to the condition of the prisons. If I mistake not I made no such statement. That statement came from the foreman of the Grand Jury, in a communication made by the Grand Jury, to the Court. But whether made by you or by me, I deem it my duty, for your protection, to show that that statement was not nutrue. I have in my hands a statement of the number of prisoners, from the last of January to the light, that were contained in the City Prison. The smallest number during that time is 262, running up at times to 324, and on the day when your communication was made there were 309 prisoners in the prison. That number still remains, and even yesterday the number was 274. The statement of these numbers is sufficient to show that there was no falsehood in what was said with regard to the condition of the prison, whether by you or by me. This, gentlemen, so far as my recollection can ald me, is, i think, the first attempt on the part of any portion of the press to

INTERFERE WITH THE COURT in the administration of justice now. I think it never can do any good, and it may do much hatm. I return you again, gentlemen, the thanks of the Court, on benaif of the public, for your attention to public business, and I discoarge you from any further attendance on the Court.

The Grand Jury then retired. press have charged upon me a deliberate of

The Grand Jury then retired. A PLEA FOR MR. JAMES J. RILEY.

The Post Office Alleged Conspiracy Against the Assistant Superintendent of the Foreign Department.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In the flimsy conspiracy case against J. J. Riley, which came up before Commissioner Betts on Friday afternoon (the report of which will be found in yesterday's Lierald) it was expected there would

yesterday's lierald) it was expected there would have been time for Mr. Ritey to have given an explanation of the misconceived facts against him, which he is anxious to do. As it is, the case will be called again, when he will have the opportunity to vindicate nimself, which all who know him will fully believe in his power to do.

Your correspondent has known James J. Ritey from an orphan boy in this city, when his circumstances would vave almost excused him for appropriating his employer's money to his own use; but possessed of a God-given inheritance of the most scrupulous honesty, the many temptations which surrounded him never overcame him; and his good habits, strict integrity, and faithful adherence to whatever position he was placed in commended the irrendship of business men, who cutrusted him with large amounts of money to make purchases for them, which he always did to their entire satisfaction. Mr. Ritey is now about fifty years of age. He went into the Post Office in 1849, through the influence of the late-lames R. Tajior, who, up to the time of his death, was a personal friend and advocate of Mr. Ritey.

It has frequently been remarked by the oidest officials in the Post Office that if there was one nonest man in the government employ James J. Ritey was that individual; and none can more deeply regret the dishonorable thrust at his uastained reputation than the time-honored officials of that department, knowing how laithfully he has performed his duties to the government and how kind have been his acts to tuose under his dictation, Mr. Ritey has been for some time past in poor health, and when this great and unmerited charge was brought against him it almost sent him to an untimety grave, as well as his most est imable wife, who has been under a physician's care for a long time. time.

God spare even their enemy from such suffering
as he has been permitted to inflict upon them is the
wish of A FRIENDLY MINISTER.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master William M. Paul is ordered to the Nantasket; First Assistant Engineers G. M. Maccarty and B. C. Gowing, to the Mahopac. Lieutenant leorge W. De Long and Master E. W. Bridge have been detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Nantasket. Lieutenants George A. Berry and C. W. Breed and Master Charles A. Stone have been detached from the Nantasket and ordered home. First Assistant Engineer James Entwistle has been detached from League Island. Station, and ordered to the Cananacus.